

GAZETTE.

[No. 612.]

WEDNESDAY.

June 13, 1798.

[Vol. XI.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE FRIEND TO PEACE.—No. II.

NO nation can ever justify the going to war, unless it may be the proper act of self defence, or the protection of advantage to be derived from the war, unless she has received such provocation as will be a sufficient justification for her doing so, in the sight both of God and Man. But every nation is at full liberty, and ought to decline entering into a state of war, although the may have received sufficient provocation, if it is her interest rather to submit to the injuries done her, than to attempt to redress, or revenge herself by the means of war. It was not likely to terminate for us to punish the offending, or to produce satisfaction to the offended nation; but on the contrary, will, most probably strengthen the offending, and make still weaker the offended nation; the injuries and resentment of the offended nation, ought to keep her from engaging in such a war, but also give her the opportunity to make peace with, and leave her enemies. In the injuries complained of, are of such a nature that they not only cannot be removed, but must be resorted to, but when it is the least of two evils, which a nation is compelled to choose between. A War is the scourge of nations, and if from the necessity of engaging in it, but from the necessity, and necessity, and only when there is a strong probability of its being the means of avoiding still greater calamities.

strength and resources, and those of the French nation, a war between us, would, in all human probability, terminate in their favor, and encrease their power in the same degree that it weakened us; we ought therefore to avoid it, not from friendship to them, but from love to ourselves and our country. The injury they have done us, confits principally in their depredations committed on our commerce, this is a great and just cause of complaint, but still we ought not to retaliate in a way so contrary to justice as if besides the vengeance which it affords, it multiplies its consequences, annihilate that commerce which it is said to protect; and a war on this account ought the more carefully to be avoided as the French have no commerce, on which we can retaliate, the destruction which will be brought by them on ours. A war by sea, between a weak and commercial people, and a more powerful nation, having no commerce, must, of all kinds of war, be the most impolitic and foolish; but have the weak and commercial nation has every thing to loose, and can gain nothing. France is intrinsically to America, in its interests, but American selfishness many open and defenceless hearts, in which France may wound her mortally. A war by sea, for the protection of our commerce against France, is an bad policy, as it would be in an individual to expend a dollar for the chance of saving nine pence and as a war would necessarily expose the whole of our commerce to the attacks of that nation, whereas their depredations are now committed only on a part of it: instead of affording protection to the part now in danger, it would expose the whole to hazard. The fact is, that, in the present situation of affairs in these countries, it is impossible for us to offer an effectual objection to our commerce, and that being the case, it would be far better policy in us, voluntarily to suspend our foreign commercial pursuits for a time, than by a war, not only to be robbed of all the benefits that could be derived from commerce for a much greater length of time, but also bring

into hazard, every thing we hold most sacred or dear. These observations are intended only to show the bad policy of such measures as have a tendency to engage us in an offensive war or one which is not necessary and proper for the defence of our country itself. Whenever that shall be attacked, whether by the most powerful nation in the world, or by all the nations of the world, all calculations should then be laid aside, and our all should be hazarded on the event of success, however improbable; because all would certainly be lost without such a hazard.—but when the question is, whether we ought not rather to submit to a partial and temporary evil, than engage in a war which must necessarily endure even if we should be victorious, during a thousand other evils, we ought not to hesitate in declaring in favour of the policy of entering into such a war.

The warmest advocates for war, have not assurance enough to suggest, that any possible degree of lucubrations would enable the war to bear its own expenses; they must therefore be defrayed by the government of the United States, and as they have no public treasure, the amount must be raised by the present or by new taxes. During the present session of congress, a committee of the house of representatives, have stated to that body, that although the present taxes would be more than sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the present year, that the whole amount of those taxes, to the end of the year 1824, would not be sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, and pay the interest and the installments of the public debt, which will be due up to that time. It must therefore follow as a necessary consequence, that the extraordinary expenditures which must be caused by a war, must be provided for by new taxes, to be imposed by the federal government on the people of the United States. The same committee give it as their opinion, that there ought immediately to be collected in the United States, over and above the present taxes, the sum of one hundred millions of dollars, the amount of two millions of dollars, which sum they declare will be necessary for the present year, over and above "the expenses which may be incurred for the military defence of the country, either by a provisional army, or detachments of militia"—and another estimate which has been sent to this country, states, that the proportion of Kentucky, of the sum which must be raised by new taxes, to defray the annual expence of the different plans of warlike measures agreed to by the present infatuated majority of congress, will amount to two hundred thousand dollars a year. I ask you my fellow citizens, if we are able to bear such additional burdens. If not, nor, we ought to suppose that the other parts of the United States are no more able to do it than we are; because the federal constitution, reason and justice, all concur in declaring, that all public burdens ought to be imposed equally on all the different parts of the Union. This is a subject of too much consequence to be passed over lightly, and to enable us to decide on the operation of these new measures, we should ascertain what will be the probable amount of the old and the new taxes, in some particular part of the country, and then enquire into the ability of the people in that part, to pay the sum of that amount; as by doing this, if the taxes operate equally, we shall be able to judge of the ability of the people, not only in this state, but in the United States, to discharge those taxes. The district as to which I will

make the enquiry, shall be the count of Fayette. The impost paid at this time, on merchandise imported into the United States, is said, on an average, to be about fifteen per cent. on its value; it is also said, that for several years past merchandise has been imported into Lexington to more than the amount of 100,000 pounds this currency, a year. Supposing that two thirds of this amount are sold to persons not resident in Fayette, then the inhabitants of that county pay to the government, annually, the remaining third of the impost, amounting to 5000 pounds, with all the charges of remittance, &c. on that sum, which the merchants must necessarily lay on their goods. It is reported that there are two hundred distilleries registered in the county of Fayette; raising these at the moderate average sum of forty dollars each, the tax on them will amount to 2400 pounds. These funs, when added together, make the sum of 7,400 pounds, which the inhabitants of Fayette would pay under the present taxes, pay annually to the general government, exclusive of the amount of the duty on stamps, and on licences of different kinds, and of the carriage tax; and exclusive also of the arrearages due on the excise since 1794. Supposing also, that the inhabitants of Fayette would pay one tenth part of the whole amount of the new taxes to be levied in this state, their proportion of the two hundred thousand dollars would be 6000 pounds a year, which, when added to the 7400 pounds which they now pay under the old taxes, would make the aggregate sum of 13,400 pounds a year, which would be paid by the inhabitants of Fayette, to the general government. And it should be recollected that the proportion to be paid by this state, of the direct taxes, must be greatly encreased, after the next enumeration of the inhabitants of America, shall be made. The fun now supposed to be necessary for the expenses of the war, is the smallest sum that will be wanted, according to calculations made before the commencement of the war, which always fall far short of the actual expense of any war, and according to calculations made by those who want to force you into a war, and who would therefore willingly deceive you as to the cost of it.

I leave my fellow citizens let us pause, and think seriously on our situation, without deceiving ourselves, or suffering others to delude us; and then let us determine, whether we shall be able to pay this sum to the general government, after having defrayed the expences of the State government; and let us also enquire what will be left for the support of our families, after we have satisfied the demands of both governments. Can taxes be levied in money in any country, to a greater amount than the money circulating in that country? After the first collection made within this State, (if it should be found practicable to make one collection,) from what source is the money for the second to be drawn? What part of the amount of these taxes will be expended here, by the government? Will not the whole of it be uselessly lavished on the chimerical project of establishing a navy, and a protection at sea for our commerce? Will not the general distress which will be caused by these enormous taxes, put a stop to all improvements in our infant settlements, and give a fatal check to our manufactures? Will not the general distressed situation of the country prevent future emigration to it? Can the situation of any country be more wretched than that of this country will be, if a Spanish war should

be joined to the war with France, and if by that means, or the policy of our government, our trade down the Mississippi should be put a stop to; and the preparations now making up the Ohio, give us strong reason to suppose that at least one of these events is now contemplated by our executive? There are only a few of the evils which must necessarily attend a war with France, a war which promises us no advantages in case of our success; a war which may be fatal to us, if the event should be such, as it probably will be.

(For the remainder, see last page.)

FROM THE AURORA.

RESPECTING WILLIAM BLOUNT.

Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur illis.

The scene is changed and so are we. Twelve months have not passed away since the public mind was agitated, the public councils occupied, and the public papers filled, with circumstances of a plot mediated by Mr. William Blount, the object of which was to co-operate with a British force to invade Louisiana, wrest it from the Spaniards and attach it to the British empire, for these intentions, Mr. Blount, was arraigned, prosecuted and expelled from the Senate, of which he was a member, by an unanimous vote, one excepted. As much odium and injury was attached to Mr. Blount as the circumstance could be made to produce.

No person not then in the secrets of that party which now predominates which calls itself the friends of order and good government, which by others is called the British faction, could have supposed that the same Senate and the same executive, who prosecuted Mr. Blount with so much zeal and venom, could so soon after combine to throw the whole American people into the same scale, that they could have the boldness to call citizens of this country, from 1793 to 1800 years to effect objects, much greater and more favourable to the same government (meaning the British.) If Mr. Blount was wrong in his designs, how much more wrong are they who thus involve the whole nation?

If Mr. Blount was right why not recall him to the bosom of the public councils? why not render homage to an individual, who had the judgment to foresee, and the boldness to attempt in his private capacity, those things which now require all the address, power, and art of the aforeaid combination to effect?

Let us suppose that there had been no extraordinary fission of last summer during which these things were promulgated, and that Mr. Blount's plot had been discovered, at the same time when the senate published the plots and intrigues of Messrs. W. X. Y. and Z of Paris, what would now be the fate of Mr. Blount? The answer is that they who have used all their means to involve us in war with France in co-operation with Great Britain would have idolized him, and the same William Blount for the wisdom and fore-knowledge of his plan would have been deemed the best pillar of the government.

Or let us suppose that Mr. Blount had at once said: I have yet done nothing—there can be no crime annexed to the intention, the intention itself is politically necessary for this country, and I am secretly abetted in it by Messrs. A B C and D: If I have sinned, they have likewise sinned, and are more culpable, because more responsible—and let my fate be what it may they shall share the same. Mr. Blount pursued a different conduct, he either relied on the wisdom of his designs, or the innocence of his heart, or the ultimate support of Messrs. A B C and D, the consequence of which was, public expulsion from the senate and a prosecution for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Similar to the fate of Mr. Blount was the fate of Admiral Byng of England; the latter was sacrificed by his friends, by those who could not justify their conduct to the public for political faults, and thus to show their zeal, to mislead and commit the public reluctant, they committed an act which will forever disgrace the history of those times.

So likewise to appease the public discontent, to lull the people into a supine reliance on the watchfulness & energy of government, Mr. Blount was made a victim by those who have ever since pursued similar plans: that is of co-operating with Great Britain to injure France and Spain; except that there is this essential difference in Mr. Blount's favor: he would have pursued his designs, at the expense of the British government, the present party will involve the whole community, in destructive and deplorable factions, will foment civil dissensions, annihilate all commerce except that which is permitted or protected by

* Alluding to the youth of New-York, from 60 downwards and to a very patriotic parade of little boys with wooden swords, who were lately received into a certain well known house in High street with all the usual Nation of political enthusiasm.

the English—involves us in endless & incalculable expenses—establish a standing army, an expensive navy—a heavy land tax—and an irredeemable debt; and for what? Because the French Directory disapprove of the public abuse which they receive in this country from the constituted authorities, because they will not suffer us to shelter our commerce under a fraudulent neutrality, and because Messrs. W. X. Y. and Z, four unauthorized swindlers, have attempted to extract from our embassadors about 50,000. sterling.

If Mr. Blount deserved expulsion from the senate for his intentions, what should be the fate of those who are the authors of such deeds, or in the prosecution for high crimes and misdemeanors now depending, how will the public prosecutor have the effrontery, to say that William Blount is a traitor to his country, when that country is virtually pledged by its own constituted authorities not only to do what is alleged he intended but much more?

CANDIDUS.

The different printers of the United States who published the proceedings against Mr. Blount are requested to publish the foregoing remarks, so that their readers may be enabled to judge for themselves.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Translation of the copy of a letter written by T. Hedouville, agent of the Executive Directory, at St. Domingo, to the Councils of the French Republic, near the United States of America. Dated Cape Francois, 13th Floréal, 6th year.

It was with surprise and pain, Citizen, that I read in the papers printed in the United States, a libel* against the chiefs of the French government, attributed to the plenipotentiaries of the Federal government, and accompanying the message addressed by the president, John Adams, to the senate and house of representatives, the 3d of April, 1798.

As I was at Paris at the time of the negotiation, and as I am well acquainted with the propositions which were made to the commissioners of the United States, by a person who was accustomed to seeing them every day, I hold it my duty to deny those scandalous imputations, the publicity of which may cause results contrary to the spirit of the reconciliation which animates the two nations.

It is not by defamation, that the French Republic can be arrested in its glorious career. The friends of peace should not look for the accomplishment of their hopes, when it shall learn, that the commissioners who were sent for the purpose of re-establishing harmony, and terminating the differences which have existed between the two governments, are wholly occupied in incensing their fellow citizens against the chiefs of the Republic.

I myself, well know, that it was the intention of the French government, to demand a contribution from the American government, as an indemnity for the losses which the treaty of commerce with England, (manifest violation of neutrality, on the part of the United States) caused to France; but this contribution was for the state, and not for the members of the government, and the men who have thought proper to make use of the pretext, to cast a blame on the first magistrate of a great nation, disclose a feeble design to hurry their fellow citizens into a war, which would be fatal to them, in order to gratify some private resentments or personal views. It is not thus, if I mistake not, that pacificators ought to conduct themselves.

What man possessed of the least degree of common sense, after the accusation brought against Messrs. W. X. Y. Z, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States, could admit the insinuations directed against the members of the French government. What can be the result? Is it peace or war? Such an intrigue can have no other tendency than to render a reconciliation more and more difficult, and yet it was to conciliate two people, formed to be friends, that the government of the United States sent their commissioners to France.

The commissioners of the Federal government, confess that Messrs. W. X. Y. Z. were not possessed of any powers, and if we suppose for a moment

* Meaning the dispatches from our Envoys.

that Messrs. W. X. Y. Z. are not mere imaginary beings, was it not the duty of the commissioners to have denounced them to the Directory. Unofficial individuals were as likely to have been the agents of the cabinet of St. James as any other government, would it not therefore have been more wise, in such circumstances, before hastily publishing this libel, to have come to an explanation that might have cleared all up?

When a nation sincerely desires peace, it does not employ itself in conjuring up wrongs and producing absurd charges against the power with which it would wish to maintain it; but, when it desires war, it employs every means which can render it inevitable.

"Would you" (says Machiavel) would you that a prince or a people should lose every desire to make peace or preserve it? Here is an infallible method, the effects of which are sure and durable: render them guilty of some crime or great injury towards the enemy with whom you would wish to hinder their reconciliation. The fear of the penalty, which they would be conscious of having incurred, would keep all ideas of peace from them."

Twenty powers were leagued to annihilate France, France has conquered them all, and in granting them peace, has exacted from every one, either cessions or contributions. The United States have broken the treaty which connected them with France; the violation of this treaty, which was the fruit of the blood of Frenchmen, shed for the establishment of American independence, and a considerable sum of money furnished to the Americans to support the war, has been of incalculable disadvantage to the Republic. And now therefore, the Republic thinks it has a right to demand satisfaction. The law of nations, and the example of past times, has served as the basis of the conduct of the French government, and it is not now, when the Directory advances with a sure and firm step towards immortality, when it is surrounded with so splendid a crown of glory, that shafts thrown by feeble hands, can reach or injure it.

I am so well acquainted with France as to be able to assure you that the people of the United States have many friends there, even among the chiefs of the government, and that propositions sincerely made, would not have been rejected; but when negotiators carry with them such a spirit as dictated the dispatches of the plenipotentiaries of the United States, we ought not to be surprised if they failed in their mission.

My intention, in thus addressing you these reflections, has not been to justify the members of the French government; the enemies who created their glorious labors, sufficiently eulogize them.

I only wished to offer a fresh homage of the respect and gratitude due by all Frenchmen, to them for the services they have never ceased to render the country.

(Signed) T. HEDOUVILLE.

NEWARK, May 22.

The following important and authentic information was received by Saturday's eastern mail. That it is important for it to arrive at this moment, to stop the torrent of abuse, will be acknowledged; that it is authentic, is proved by its coming from the American consul at Amsterdam:

From Boston, May 15.

AUTHENTIC
Consular Office of the United States of America,
Amsterdam, March 20, 1798.

Mr. Benjamin Russell, Bolton,

SIR,
I avail myself of the first opportunity to acquaint you that the ship America, capt. Henhau, from New-York, lately brought in here by a French cruiser, has been immediately released by the consul of that nation, and I am happy to add, that every thing will be done here to support and protect the intercourse with the United States.

My letters by the last mail from Paris, mention, that our envoys had lately had several conferences with the minister of foreign affairs—result not known.

I am your obedient servant,

SYLVANUS BOURNE.

Another letter from the above gentleman, says, that Mr. Gerry had informed him, that the envoys had had

three conferences with the minister for foreign affairs, and that the negotiation appeared to be in good train.

Observation, by the Editor of the Boston Centinel.

The above release, was, probably, in consequence of proceedings of the Dutch government, respecting captures made by French privateers on the coast and in the ports of Holland. The America, capt. Henhau, was, we learn, bound to Amsterdam, and carried in there; so that her release may not be an indication of a general amelioration of French conduct towards our commerce. The information respecting our envoys, is pleasing, and appears direct.

From New-York, May 21.

Yesterday, the schooner Eglantine, Capt. O. Smith, arrived at this port, in a short passage from Bourdeaux.

Capt. Smith sailed from Bourdeaux on the first of April, and brought Paris papers to the 20th March.

Reports at Bourdeaux were, that our envoys were treated more respectfully, and that negotiations were going on.

American produce, except tobacco, low: West India produce, also wines and brandy, high.

The Americans (which were taken up) have all received passports, and the English (from amongst them) detained in prison. All prize English goods were sold, (not suffered to be either bought or sold. No prize goods in future, to be sold under three months.

Letters, dated Bourdeaux, March 29, to respectable merchants in this city, which we have seen, announce, that there is no probability of a war with America, advising not to stock in shipments, under proper regulations. Letters also state, that General Buonaparte was at Brill, with the minister of war and 80,000 men, in full preparation for the detest, to effect which they only waited a few calm hours—all was anxiety and suspense to know the issue of these immense preparations—no mention of our envoys.

Two English East-India ships, and an English troop of war, had lately been carried into France.

Notice,

By 1798, I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby upon an entry made the third of February 1793, in the name of James Larue, of 5000 acres upon part of a tractory warrant No. 14795, beginning at a black-oak tree marked with two blades, standing in the head of a hollow occasioned by a small draught of Kentucky, and about six miles north of Drennon's Lick, running two miles north, so easterly for quantity, at right angles to include the quantity of vacant land exclusive of prior claims, then and there to take on oath the depositions of sundry witnesses to ascertain the special calls of said entry, and perpetuate the testimony thereof, and do such other acts and things in the premises as the said commissioners are authorized and required to do by the act of assembly in that case made and provided.

ISAAC LARUE, for

JAMES LARUE.

Notice,

THAT on Thursday the 28th of June 1798 I will attend on an entry of 200 acres of land, Shelby county, made in the name of John Vancleave, on Bullskin creek, 1781 a branch of Brashers' creek about two miles above the head of Fox run on a well branch, & to run up both sides for quantity then & there to take the depositions of such witnesses as shall be brought forward and do such other things as shall be requisite in law.

JOHN VANCELE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Drennon's Lick creek, Shelby county, near Richard Rue's plantation, a forced mare, about ten years old, fourteen hands high, with a small star in her forehead, two saddle spots on the near side, and two on the off side, and a small white spot on the off shoulder, no brands perceivable, a natural pacer, appraised to five pounds ten shillings.

HENRY WINKFIELD.

April 26.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Main Elkhorn, a bay mare about fourteen hands and a half high, nine years old, no brand perceivable, appraised to 15l.

WILLIAM JACKSON.

Lexington, June 13, 1798.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress, to the editor, dated Philadelphia, May 21st, 1798.

"The report of the day is, that a vessel has arrived from Hamburg, after a passage of 39 days, and brings accounts that our envoys to France were received, and the negotiation was going on.—That the Directory had ordered that no more American vessels should be captured, and that the vessel which brought this account was informed at four and a half per cent. in consequence of this order. A bill is now before the Senate of the United States, to authorize our armed vessels to capture and bring in for adjudication, according to the law of nations, all French Privateers found hovering on our coast, and also to retake from them, any American ship they may have captured. This bill, I believe will pass. A bill to raise two millions of dollars, by a tax on land, houses and slaves, is before congress. A bill authorizing the president to raise a provisional army, passed the house of representatives on Friday last."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 25, 1798.

"I am sorry that I have not a more agreeable subject to write you on than war. Congress is daily progressing in war measures against France, & I have no doubt will indirectly make the declaration in a few days. Resolutions offered & referred to a committee to report a bill, is, in substance, to that effect. The bill is ready, and will be considered tomorrow. It will pass by a small majority. The president is authorized to raise ten thousand men, and receive as many volunteers as may offer, and put them on the military establishment—also to procure twelve twenty gun ships to join the three frigates. This fleet and army, aided by the militia, is to support the executive in a DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST FRANCE."

"It is confidently reported that an ALLIANCE OFFENSIVE and DEFENSIVE is agreed on between BRITAIN & the UNITED STATES, and to be confirmed by the Senate. For this purpose the absent members are sent for. This is only report, but I believe is true—no doubt remains with me on the subject."

On the 18th of May, the house of representatives of the United States, passed the bill for raising a provisional army of ten thousand men, and for authorizing the president to accept of the services of the volunteer corps, and to commission their officers, 51 votes to 40.

Division on the bill.

YEAS.

Mess. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brookins, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dennis, Dent, Edmond, Evans, A. Folter, D. Folter, Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Griswold, Groves, Hana, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hoffman, Imlay, Rittera, Lyman, Macbrie, Matthews, Milledge, Morgan, Morris, Otis, J. Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewal, Shepard, Sinickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thompson, Tillinghath, Van Allen, Wadsworth, J. Williams.—51.

NAYS.—Mess. Baldwin, Bard Benthon, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgess, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Elmendorf, Findley, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Gregg, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clanahan, M'Dowel, New, Skinner, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—40.

An act, more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives do pass the bill, which shall have the force of law, and be in force from the first day of July, 1798.

Whereas armed vessels, sailing under authority, or pretence of authority, from the Republic of France, have committed depredations on the commerce of the United States, and have recently captured the vessels and property of citizens thereof, on and near the coasts, in violation of the law of nations, and treaties between the United States and the French nation—

Resolved, That the House of Representatives do pass the bill, which shall have the force of law, and be in force from the first day of July, 1798.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

THE month of June, annually, being the time appointed by the law passed the 31st of May 1792, for all owners or possessors of stills to make entry, it is expected the injunctions of that law, will be strictly attended to. The second section points out the duty of the distiller, and is as follows. "Every person having, or keeping a still or stills, shall between the last day of May, and the first day of July in each year, make entry of such still or stills, and every person being a resident within the county, who shall procure a still or stills, or who removing within a county shall bring therein a still or stills, shall within thirty days after such procuring or removal, and before he or she shall begin to use such still or stills, make entry thereof,—and every entry shall be made describing each still, and the capacity thereof, shall specify the place where, and the person in whose possession it is, and the purpose for which it is intended, as whether for sale or for use in distilling; and in case of removal, shall specify the place from which every such still shall have been brought."

SECT. 13. "That if any owner, or possessor of any still or stills, shall neglect to make entry thereof within the time, and in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act" (as quoted above) "such owner or possessor shall forfeit and pay the sum of 250 dollars."

The 10th section of the law passed the 31st of June 1794, directs "That in case of the non-existence of an office of inspection in any county of the United States, every owner or possessor of a still, shall make entry thereof in the manner required by the act of May 1792." As recited above, "at some office of inspection comprehended in the division or survey in which the said still shall be, &c."

The collectors will give public notice of the places where the offices of inspection are kept in each division.

From the positive instructions I have lately received from the commissioner of the revenue to have the duties now due, collected with the greatest promptitude, and transmitted to the treasury of the United States, it will be entirely out of my power to give longer indulgence to delinquent distillers.

JAMES MORRISON.
Sup. District Ohio.
Lexington, June 6th, 1798.

SALT-WORKS TO BE SOLD.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable and productive Lands, situate and adjacent to Mann's lick, viz:

1800 acres, part of Leven Powell's 2000 acre tract, adjoining Mann's lick, on which is obtained salt water sufficient to carry on the salt-making business, extensively.

2700 acres entered and surveyed in the names of William and James Garrard.

1000 acres entered and surveyed in the name of John and M'Mahan.

123½ acres surveyed in Saml. Shannon's name.

800 acres part of Richd. M'Mahans 1000 acre tract.

90 acres patented in the subscriber's name.

930 acres entered and surveyed in the name of Jas. Buchanan. The whole of which, together with the improvements thereon (which are valuable and convenient) will be sold without separating the tracts, but may be divided into small parcels for the convenience of purchasers. Should any person purchase the whole, or one half, the subscriber proposes to take good lands, with secure titles, for any sum not exceeding one half the amount of the purchase money—or will lease for ten years. The terms of sale, and farther particulars may be known by application to

JOSEPH BROOKS.
Mann's lick, April 10, 1798.

NOTICE.
THERE will be application made to the county court of Warren county, for a town to be established on the lands of Samuel Doughy against the October court, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Jessamine, a sorrel mare, about four years old, fourteen hands high, no brand perceivable, a small star in her forehead, appraised to 8l.

JAMES CRUTCHER.
February 20th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a black mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, eight years old, a star and snip, some saddle spots, and some spots on her shoulders, has a colt which has two stars and a snip, the mare and yearling colt, appraised to 25l.

John Wisdom.
Green county, Russell creek,
April 3, 1798.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I shall apply to the court of hardin county in July next, for an order to establish a town agreeable to law on my lands at the junction of salt river and Ohio in said county.

SAMUEL PEARMAN.
April 6th, 1798.

THE COPPERSMITH, BRAZIER AND BRASS FOUNDERS BUSINESS,

In its Various Branches;

IS now carried on by the subscriber, in Lexington, (near the lower end of Main street, adjoining the old meeting-house) who has just imported a large assortment of Copper, suitable for any kind of Copper Ware.—Those who choose to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their orders strictly attended to.

John Coons.
June 4, 1798.
N. B. Old Pewter and Old Copper will be taken in payment for new work, at a reasonable price. J. C.

NOTICE,

A CERTAIN Thomas Samuel came to my house on the 26th of May last and brought with him some White key which by his persuasion I was induced to drink more than necessary, and after I was intoxicated, he obtained from me an instrument of writing (as I am since told,) for a piece of land on Big Sandy river, for which I have received no consideration I do therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said writing as I am determined never to comply with it until I am forced to by law.

THOMAS MOSS.
June 8th, 1798.

I WANT to undertake A LARGE JOB of CARPENTERS' & HOUSE JOINERS' WORK, in which I will work five or six hands. I will take in payment, Good Land, with a good title.

PETER HIGBEE.
June 11, 1798.

To Distillers.

NOTICE is hereby given to the distillers of Fayette county, that that the law requires that all stills must be entered in June annually, whether for use or otherwise.—It is therefore expected, the distillers will comply and not subject themselves to the penalty incurred for non-entrance. The law must be strictly adhered to in this, as well as in every other respect.

Jan. 1798. JOHN ARTHUR.
P.S. The office is kept at Major James Morrison's Lexington.

Fayette county sit.

Andrew M'Calla, one of the commonwealth's justices of the peace for Fayette county, to all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Coroners and Constables within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS complaint is made to me this day, upon the oath of Thomas Ockletree, jailor pro tempore for Nath. Barker, that Thomas Slockham, an apprentice to the shoe-making trade, who was lately committed to the jail of the said county of Fayette, by warrant from Cornelius Beatty esq. a Justice of the peace for said county, on suspicion of felony, did, on the 3d day of this instant forcibly escape from the said jail, and is now going at large. These are therefore in the name of the commonwealth, to require you, and every you, in your respective counties, towns and precincts, to make diligent search, by way of lure and cry, for the said Thomas Slockham, and him having found, to seize and retake and safely convey or cause him to be safely conveyed to the jail of the said county of Fayette, there to be kept, until he shall be discharged by a due course of law. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of June, 1798.

ANDREW M'CALLA, (seal.)

MR. BRADFORD,

AN advertisement has lately appeared in your paper of the 23d ultimo, forswearing all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given from Frederic Baker to Lucas Sullivan and myself. The liberality of this publication compels me to appear in the public prints, for the purpose of doing myself justice and recriminating a species of conduct in Baker, which deserves the censure of every honest man.

In November 1797 Mr. Sullivan and myself having the disposal of some lots in the town of New-Garden, Mr. Baker became a purchaser, and gave us his bond, payable for the said lots, in three and eighteen months. On our part, we gave him the obligation stated below, for a security in the sale of the property, to wit:—

"This shall oblige me, my heirs, executors and administrators, to convey or cause to be conveyed to the said Frederick Baker, his heirs or assigns, one lot of one quarter of an acre each, in the town of New-Garden, which lots are known and discriminated in the plan of said town, by N^o— which conveyance, I do hereby oblige my heirs, &c. to make or cause to be made in fee simple, unto him the said Frederick Baker, his heirs or assigns, so soon as me, my heirs, &c. shall receive the consideration of the purchase money. Witness my hand, this 11th day of November, 1797.

LUCAS SULLIVANT, (seal.)
by SPENCER GRIFFIN.

Test. The public will now discover from the above representation and from the tenor of our obligation to Mr. Baker, that he can never claim from us a deed for the conveyance of the above mentioned lots, until a fulfillment of the contract on his part, by the payment of the sum specified in his obligation, which is not due, nor cannot become so for several months—at least the last part of it, as mentioned in his bond to us. I hope that this plain statement of facts will discover how little reason Mr. Baker had in troubling the public with his advertisement, as his caution was both untimely and improper.

SPENCER GRIFFIN.

FENCING.

THIS is to inform the young Gentlemen of Lexington, that I have opened a FENCING SCHOOL in the upper brick house on Main Street, where lessons will be given from five till seven o'clock, P. M.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

R. GILBERT.

June 5, 1798.

To be let to the highest bidder on Monday the 18th instant, at the late dwelling house of Robert Thon, consisting of the estate of said Thon, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, a wagon and gear, farming utensils and household furniture also a quantity of milk, iron and tin, small grain in the ground twelve months credit will be given for all sums over 25l. bond with approved security will be required by

JOSEPH ROBB, Administrators.
JOHN BOUD,
Fayette county, June 11th, 1798.

TO be let to the lowest bidder on the first Tuesday in July next at the town of Cynthiana, it being court day, the building of a court house for the county of Warren, the house to be built of brick. The plan and terms will be made known at that day.

G. Humphreys,
Has on hand, a few

FRANKLIN STOVES,
Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH—Lexington, June 6, 1798.

Warren County, sit.

February term, 1798.

Jacob Coleman, Complainant,
AGAINST
Daniel Broadhead, Samuel Irvine, &
Richard Jones Waters, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Richard not having entered his appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth,—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and published at Cameron meeting-house some Sunday immediately after divine service, and also, at the door of this court-house.

A copy, test.
T.Tip C. WINE, D.C.M.C.Q.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

SINCERITY; *An Ode.*

COME!—in the flowing locks and artless
More beautiful than the poet Venus flows;
For genuine feelings let thy tongue express;
Since colour in the mimic ever flows;
Come!—in the open day alert thy right
Man to reform, to poll, and delight—
She comes!—a blaze of glory decks the
Scene;

Conjugal virtues on her face attend;
Graceful her form, her countenance serene;
Her great design our morals to amend:
On traitor's mild brow she fixes honour's
Crown,
Will vice and folly tremble at her frown.

Falls blood retires, his pale cheeks declare
The deep remorse which preys upon his heart;
The gentle fosterer of the good and fair
Tears from his brow the invidious mark of art—
That rage is shown, which lurked within his
breast,
And the detested monster flanks confess'd.

Al! whence that shriek!—It vibrates on
More loudly than the thunder's awful peal—
But now my bosom is relieved from fear,
Since scandal is in turn compell'd to feel
Guilt and distress—She seems to link to hell,
There with congenial spirits condemned to dwell.

Merit flows forth; his ready hand is grasped,
By the aid of me, who fondly owns her aid;
And in her first embrace is clasped,
And in her arms each art and science dwells;
Genius appears, in native radiance bright,
Hails the poet's power, and mingles light with
his.

Guide of my youth, to the I ever bow'd;
What'er my follies, still I own'd thy sway;
I found the mean, invidious, flattering
crowd;
Intent to the my parent vows to pay,
Sincerely I fulfil'd my best desire;
My point on earth!—no heaven, I trust my
guide!

ANECDOTE.

A father belonging to a man of war, having
been for his good behavior promoted from a fore
man to a boatwain, was ordered on shore
by his captain to receive his commission at the
navy office. Jack went accordingly, and
was directed to his reception afterwards to his
company: "I bore away large," said he, "for
the admiralty office, and on entering the har-
bour I leaped down three quill drivers. I hal-
low'd them; not a word said they: 'Hello again
said I; not a word said they, 'thou my topknot
but what can this mean said I; then I took a
quill from my pocket, and holding it up to my
pepper, 'hello again said I. 'O Gill halloo'd
' returned they, 'are you? you could not speak
until you saw the angel.'

(Concluded from the first page.)

titled to a pay of only four dollars a
month? Such a law must be contrary
to every idea which we entertain, of
the equal obligation imposed upon all
the citizens of America, to serve their
country in proportion to their respec-
tive abilities, both in person & with their
money. We should probably have
fewer wars, if such of our representa-
tives as vote for going to war, were
compelled to serve personally during
the existence of that war. Instead
of their being exempted by law, as
they now are, from all militia duty,
during the time of their being repre-
sentatives. Before we decide that
it will be good policy in the United
States to go to war with France at
this time, we should determine,
whether we would wish to see it
carried on by the personal services
of our sons and our brothers, forced
into the field, under a partial and un-
constitutional law, marched hundreds
of miles, in a sickly climate, where
they will meet with certain death, e-
ven if they see no enemy; and for
their service, to receive the pitiful
sum of four dollars a month. If our
feelings would revolt at seeing our
own friends in such a situation, let us
never give our voices in favor of an
unnecessary war, which must place
thousands of our fellow citizens in a
similar situation.

If the lasting preservation of the
honor, liberty and independence of
America, is our real object, we should
carefully avoid war, during the in-
fant state of our country. Such pre-
mature efforts bring on a state of im-
balance in the political as well as the
human body; and prevent either
from attaining that degree of strength
which they would otherwise certainly

arrive at. Twenty years more of
peace would have America, fully
competent to defend her right against
any nation—five years war at
this time, would, probably, put it out
of her power to do it with effect, for
one hundred years to come. And if
we can now be provoked to enter into
a war, we have every reason, from
the past conduct of Great Britain and
France, to suppose that they will al-
ternately keep us in such a state, so as
to prevent us from ever arriving at a
state of maturity and strength.

A further consideration of this sub-
ject, will enable me to state in the
fullest manner, that the loss of Amer-
ican liberty and independence, must
be the inevitable consequence, of our
going to war with France at this time.

A FRIEND TO PEACE.

PETERSBURGH, April 14th, 1798.
MR. DAVIS,

ON my return to this
place from North Carolina, where I
have been for several weeks past, I ob-
served, in a paper of yours of the 10th
inst. an advertisement under the sig-
nature of William Douglas, entitled
"A Caution"—In answer to which I
request you will insert the following
statement, and oblige

Yours, &c.

ROBERT WATKINS.

I HAVE read with particular at-
tention and indignation an adver-
tisement published by William Dou-
glas in the Virginia Gazette and Gen-
eral Advertiser of the 10th inst. in
which the said Douglas has asserted
in absolute title to a military warrant
for 4566 and two thirds acres of land in
the Territory North West of the river
Ohio, which he says he purchased of
Erasmus Gill, and ventures to ac-
cuse me of having obtained without
any due authority, the surveys and
plats for 3000 acres of the said land—
and wants all persons against purchas-
ing any part thereof from me. I shall
answer Mr. Douglas's advertisement
by a detail of facts, which I am per-
suaded will completely justify my con-
duct to every impartial reader, and
sufficiently shield my reputation from
the unwarrantable, groundless and
malicious attack which has been so
wantonly made upon it.—Now for
the truth—William Douglas had a
claim upon Erasmus Gill, for the sum
of £245 : 5 : 3—he had another claim
against said Gill, uncertain in its am-
ount, and indefinite in its nature.
Douglas purchased several years ago
some lots in the town of Petersburg
and some islands in the river Appa-
matoc of Gill. The fee simple was
vested in Mrs. Gill, and some doubts
are entertained concerning the valid-
ity of her conveyance, having been
privately examined before two aldermen
of the town of Petersburg, at a time
when it is supposed that the aldermen
of that town had no jurisdiction in
such cases. For the purpose of secu-
ring his debt and of obtaining some
indemnification against the danger
which he apprehends from the title
Mrs. Gill or her heirs may hereafter
assert to the said lots and islands, Dou-
glas prevailed upon Captain Gill to
convey to him the military warrant in
question; But this conveyance was
not an absolute and unconditional
transfer of Gill's interest in that war-
rant.—On the contrary, the convey-
ment is expressly declared to be in
Trust, specifying, that a patent should
be obtained by the said Douglas—
that the land should be sold within
twelve months from the date of the
patent—that the expenses of locating
the said warrant and obtaining the
said patent, should be defrayed, in the
first instance, out of the proceeds
of the sale—that then the said Dou-
glas should retain the amount of his
debt and also a small sum of money
which he advanced at the time the
deed was executed—that he should
keep in his hand, the sum of \$184 :

16 : 3 and interest, as an indemnifi-
cation against the title which Mrs.
Gill or her heirs may hereafter set up
to the said lots and islands, and that
he should pay the balance to Captain
Gill or his representative.

It will occur to every man of com-
mon understanding, that notwith-
standing the conveyance in Trust,
Captain Gill, had an equal interest in
the land, which I or any other person
might have purchased and if Captain
Gill had transferred this equitable title
without the assent or knowledge of
Douglas, it would have been fair and

valid. But Douglas, by a letter dated
the 31st of August, 1797, avowed, that
he had no motive for taking this con-
veyance but to secure his debt, and
some indemnification—that he was
willing to relinquish this conveyance,
if the objects of it could be attained
by any other means, and that he was
delirious that Captain Gill should trans-
fer his interest to any person paying
and securing to him the said Douglas,
the sums specified above. And yet,
when I purchased that interest of cap-
tain Gill, and when I had obtained the
surveys by the powers with which I
had invested me, Douglas asserts that
I got them without any due authority,
and infinitely, too plainly not to be
understood, that the means used to pro-
cure them were fraudulent.

Before this indelicate advertisement
appeared, I had repeatedly requested
Douglas, to make out a statement of
his demands against Gill, and fre-
quently declared that I would take
up the deed, paying and securing to
him the said Douglas, the full amount
of his claim against Captain Gill, as
mentioned in the said Trust, which
statement he promised to make out;
adding, that all he wanted was to be
secure—but this he afterwards refused
to do until he could hear from Mr.
Masie of Kentucky.

But I solemnly declare that I never
did propole to purchase this military
warrant of Douglas. I knew that
Douglas had an incumbrance upon it,
and I repeatedly offered to discharge
that incumbrance (being always ready
to do it agreeably to the said Trust
and letter) in order to remove every
obstacle to the title which Gill had
made to me. And although Douglas
repeatedly rejected the fair and lib-
eral proposals which I made him, yet
(since the publication of his Caution)
he has from motives I will not tag-
gell, acceded to those very proposals.

I flatter myself no person will now
think I obtained those surveys with-
out any due authority, and I hope no
one will hesitate to say my conduct
has been fair and honorable. I first
therefore declare, that I never did solicit
Douglas to employ me to have the
land surveyed (as he alleges) but at
his own request, I rode from Rich-
mond to Petersburg, to receive the
papers and a memorandum from him,
for the purpose of examining into
Gill's title. And notwithstanding it
was Douglas's own appointment, he
had gone out of town without leaving
either papers or memorandum.

I cannot conclude without admo-
nishing Douglas to be more cautious
in all his dealings, which are at last
as fair as his own.

ROBERT WATKINS.

MR. DAVIS,
OBSERVING in your pa-
per, a notice of William Douglas, re-
pecting a purchase of my North West
Territory lands: I do hereby declare
it to be an infernal LIE! It was only
given in Trust for the payment of a
sum of money due from me to him,
and the intent and meaning was, that
it was under his own hand, that he only
wanted his account settled and secur-
ed; and that I was at liberty to sell
the land at any time for the best price
I could get. Mr. Robert Watkins made
me the same offer that Douglas would
not accept of, and is ready to secure
him the payment of his account against
me. Mr. Douglas is an ungrateful Man,
though he has done me many services
yet if he will look at home, I have
done him ten for one. I now declare
Mr. Watkins an innocent man in the
business, and Mr. Douglas has acted
unlike a gentleman & friend, to both
myself and Watkins, and still retains
more property in his hands of mine,
than would discharge his demand a-
gainst me.

April 14th, 1798.

E. GILL.
2w.

Notice

THAT application will be made to
the county court of Fleming at their
July term, for an order to an-
nex part of the lands adjoining to the
town of Fleming, to said town, agree-
ably to an act of assembly entitled "An
act concerning the establishing of
towns."

*2am 3ms. NATHANIEL FOSTER.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at the Public Printing Office, at
the Capitol in Frankfort, a few copies of the
ACTS OF THE 23d F.M.C. &c.
passed at their last session, of a local or private
nature.

Samuel & George Trotter.

HAVE just received and are now opening
at our store in Lexington, A large and
general assortment of mercantile goods, consis-
ting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
GLASS and QUEENS WARE: NAILS, AN-
VILS, PIGS, STEEL, &c. which will be
sold on the very best terms for CASH.

Law of the United States.

An act to postpone for a limited time, the
commencement of the duties imposed by
the act, intitled, "An act laying duties
on stamped vellum, parchment and
paper."

BE it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States of America, in Congress assembled,
That in much of the act, intitled "An
act laying duties on stamped vellum,
parchment and paper" as directs that
the duties imposed by that act, shall
be levied, collected and paid "from and
after the thirty-first day of De-
cember next," shall be, and the same
hereby is repealed; and that the duties
thereof shall be levied, collected and
paid, from and after the thirtieth day
of June next, and after the thirtieth
day of January next, and not sooner;
to which last mentioned day, all
notices, certificates and other matters
or things, directed by the said act, and
having respect to the commencement
or collection of the said duties, or any
of them, shall relate.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

Approved,—December 15th, 1797.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the of-
fice of the department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

The commissioners appointed by an
act entitled "An act to amend the Penal Laws
of this commonwealth," hereby give notice, that
they will attend, on the first Tuesday of Janu-
ary next, in the town of Frankfort at Capt. Woul-
ger's tavern, and on the following Thursday, in
the town of Lexington at Messrs. John and Sa-
muel Postlethwaite's tavern, to receive such sub-
scriptions as may be offered for the purpose of
aiding in the erection of a Jail and Penitentiary
house, and in the purchase of a lot of ground on
which to erect them, agreeably to that act.

HARRY INNES,
CALEB WALLACE,
ISAAC SHELLEY,
JOHN COUDEN.

April 14th, 1798.
N. B. it is recommended, that the subscrip-
tion be made payable to the governor of the
State of Kentucky for the time being.

JOHN JORDAN jun.

HAS just arrived from Philadelphia with
a large and extensive assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

Which he is now opening and will sell whole sale,
on moderate terms.
Lexington, February 18th, 1798.

ISRAEL HUNT
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in ge-
neral, and his Friends in particular, that
he has commenced business in all re-
spects, on Short Street, next door to L. Mar-
tion. He flatters himself from the neatness and
excellence of his work to merit the favors of
the public. He has furnished himself with a
few excellent workmen, together with some of
the best materials that can be produced.

KENTUCKY.

Bairdstown District, to wit.

January Supreme Court, 1798.

Henry Rhoten, Complainant

AGAINST

George Mathews, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having enter-
ed his appearance agreeable to
law and rules of this court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the
court that he is not an inhabitant of
this commonwealth, on motion of the
complainant by his counsel it is or-
dered, that the said defendant do ap-
pear here on the third day of the next
May term and answer the complain-
ant's bill or the same will be taken as
confessed, that a copy of this order be
inserted in one of the Kentucky news
papers for two months successively,
and published at the door of Cox's
creek meeting house on some Sunday
immediately after divine service, and
a copy set up at the door of the court-
house of Nelson county.

(A Copy.) Telle

BEN. GRAYSON, C. C.

War Office of the United States,

January 18th, 1798.
WHEREAS, frauds have been practiced in obtaining warrants for bounty lands, due to the officers and soldiers of the late continental army, by the production of forged claims; and to check in future such impositions, it has been thought advisable, that all persons having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representatives, or by virtue of any instrument of deed or transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799, in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney, must also be forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

James McHenry, Sec. of War.

TRANSYLVANIA SEMINARY.

THE public are hereby informed that Education may now be had at the Transylvania Seminary on an extensive plan, and at moderate terms as at any school in the Union. The Greek and Latin languages will be taught there, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Belles Lettres, and every other branch of Learning that makes part of the usual course of Academic Education. The trustees have also made arrangements for, and will procure a French Teacher, whenever there shall be a sufficient number of Students desirous of acquiring that language. The terms of tuition are four pounds per annum. Boarding may be had with Mrs. Richardson at the Seminary, and in other genteel houses in Lexington, at the moderate rate of fifteen pounds per annum; one quarter to be paid always in advance. For the Students will be directed, and their cloaths washed and mended—they furnishing their own bedding, fire-wood and candles, in their own apartments.

R. BARR, Chm.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST IMPORTED, and now opened for sale, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,
Well calculated to all seasons, which they will sell on very low terms for cash.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

N. B. the subscribers have imported a large quantity of well assorted barr iron, and also have a constant supply of castings and cast.

HEMP SEED

FOR SALE.

Enquire of the Printer.

Scott county set.

November court of Quarter Sessions 1797.

Harry Jones, esq. Complainant,

AGAINST

The heirs of John May, Dec. Thomas

Lewis, Ann Lewis, late Ann May, and

others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants Thomas Lewis and Ann Lewis, having failed to enter their appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear here on the first day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and also posted at the door of the court house of this county.

A Copy. Telle. JOHN HAWKINS, C. C.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a likely, foal mare 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and snip, both hind legs white, branded thus W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bushy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges. H. M'ILVAIN.

Lexington, March 9, 1798.

58 SHOT

OF the different numbers, made by A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington, and sold whole sale and retail, at Andrew Holmes's Store.

if Lexington August 8.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a commission of bankrupt has been issued (see London Gazette of 2d Dec. 1797) and is now in prosecution against messrs. Thomas Lovell and Daniel Lovell, late of Token House Yard, in the city of London, merchants, and that John Reeves of Change alley, in that city, etc. is the sole assignee of their estate and effects; all persons are therefore now cautioned not to take any conveyance false transfer, or assignment of any property, real or personal, of or from the said bankrupts or either of them, as the same will be void, and all debts due to or from the said bankrupts must be paid to or by the said Mr. Reeves, who alone is authorized to settle their accounts, and pay or receive the balance thereon.

HUGHES & NETHERSOLE, Solicitors to the said comrs. London, Elfix Street, Jan. 3, 1798.

Alexander Parker.

Has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment,

Sherry and Port
Wines,
French brandy,
spirits & shro.
Hylon-skin & bo.
hea teas.
Mastler,
White lead and
Spanish whiting.
Anvils, whipsaws
Crowley Reel,

Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, June 1st. 1798.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Franklin District, to wit.

April term, 1798

John Keller, complainant,
AGAINST
James Madison and Robert Saunders defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Madison not having entered his appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State,—upon the motion of the counsel of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 3d day of the August term next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, at the door of the clerk's meeting-house immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the State-house, in the town of Frankfort.

A copy, tell. WILLIS LEE, C.F.D.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH.

A Likely Negro Woman,

WELL calculated for house business.

Apply to the printer hereself.

I HAVE been directed by the managers of the Lexington Lodge lottery, to order suits to be commenced against every person in arrears for the purchase of tickets without discrimination; but think it proper to give this further notice, under the fullest confidence, that many of those indebted will prevent the managers from being forced to a measure so extremely disagreeable; and will relieve them from their present difficulties, by immediately paying to me, their respective balances due the lottery. Application is frequently made for prizes; but no money to discharge them—suits have been commenced and judgments obtained against the managers. CASH is really wanted, and it is hoped this notice will be attended to.—No further indulgence can be given. All those who have purchased tickets and are entitled to a credit on account of prizes, are requested to forward their fortunate numbers as soon as possible, that the true state of their accounts may be known. THOS. BODLEY, for the Managers.

THE managers of the Lexington Clances of the lottery, have authorized Mr. Samuel Pollock of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to the lottery for tickets, and also, to pay such sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers—wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

FOR SALE, Forty thousand acres of LAND, 10 ON LICKING.

5,350, ditto in Jefferson county, on the waters of Bear Grads.
1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county, Fore's run.
400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.
1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.
2,500 on the Ohio, Mason county.
2000 do. do.
4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.
2,333 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.
7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.
4,300 acres in Mason county, on the Ohio.
2500 acres on Green river, Lincoln county.
750 acres on Cox's creek, Nelson county.
1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.
The greater part of the above lands I will sell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVALL.

April 18, 1798.

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER,

to whom the highest wages will be given—enquire of the p. after.

September 6, 1797.

The subscribers have a quantity of HEMP in town to break, for which service they will give 70¢ per 112 lb.

DAVID DODGE, & Co.

Lexington, Jan. 31, 1798.

20 David Humphreys,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on his business in all its various branches, in Capt. Kenneth McCoy's house on Mill street, the second house from Short street, Lexington.—Those who please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner and on the shortest notice.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He beg leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, on Cross street, two doors above Short street. He will give generous wages to three or four good journeymen.

Mercer Jt.

April court of Quarter Sessions 1798.

Nicholas Curry, Complainant,

AGAINST

Lucas Copeland, William Barry, and Townsend

Engle, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Williams, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the said Williams appear here on the first day of our September court next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette (or Herald) two months successively, and published at the door of the Court room meeting-house some Sunday immediately after divine service, and also at the door of this court house.

(A Copy) Telle. C. WING, D. C.

Doctor Samuel Brown,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in Lexington and its vicinity.—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stearns's printing office.

He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1797.

I HEREBY give notice to all persons indebted to me for medicine which they have got last year, to come forward and settle their accounts before the 15th of this month; if not settled by that time, I will be obliged to put their accounts in the appointed officers' hands to make the collection, for I must have the money to satisfy my creditors.

Doct. PETER TRISSLER, Living on Main Jefferson creek. Fayette county, June 3, 1798.

FOR SALE, ALL the land belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this State.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to

B. VANRADFELLES, atty.

in fact for John Cockey Owings.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, patented and surveyed in the year 1788—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington.

ROBERT BRADLEY.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND TO BE SOLD AT THE SIGN OF

ANDREW MCALLAN'S

AT THEATRE SHOP.

Near the market place, Lexington, a variety of FRENCH MEDICINE, PAINTS, &c. Among which are, Wolf Bait, Gum Elastic, Lamp Black, Nipple Glasses, Breast Gums, Seed Trusses, Sand Crochets, Almonds, Tamarinds, Currant Jelly, Anchovies.

A number of which he will sell much lower than any that has hitherto been offered in this State. February 18, 1798.

For Sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND,

ONE tract lying in the county of Cataraugus, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2000 acres. One tract lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robert Goodlock in Danville, or to JEDY HOLT, atty. in fact for THOS. HOLT.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my stable on the 29th of last month, a likely black horse in high order, full 15 hands, and a half high, 7 or 8 years old, trot, paces and canter well, a hanging mane and bushy switch tail, horse ears, a round narrow face, with a few white hairs in the centre of his forehead, and as well as forehead, some white on one of his hind feet below the fetlock.—This horse was raised by J. Young, on Hickman, and is branded with the initials of his name, on the buttock, but it is not very discernible except when his hair is short.

Stolen also in September from my plantation, a likely bay mare in good order, to years old, about 14 hands high, trots naturally, hanging mane, and switch tail, one of her hind feet white, and a remarkable fire around the root of one of her ears, she was with foal, when stolen.—This above reward will be given for said horse and mare; or ten dollars for either, or any person who will deliver them to JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.

Fayette, February 12.

State of Kentucky,

Franklin District, to wit:

April term, 1798.

Henry French, Complainant,

against

James Madison, and

Robert Sanders, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Madison not having entered his appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to this court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State,—upon the motion of the counsel for the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 3d day of the August term next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, at the door of Mr. Hickman's meeting house immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the State-house, in the town of Frankfort.

A copy, tell. WILLIS LEE, C.F.D.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Mason county will meet on Saturday the 23d instant, at an improvement near Capt. Thomas Young's in said county, made by Nathaniel H. Triplett, in order to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting said improvement, and of such other acts as shall be deemed agreeable to law. Also, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at an improvement made by Willis Edwards, on the Ohio river, about ten miles below the mouth of Scioto, in order to perpetuate testimony to establish said improvement, and do such other acts as may be agreeable to law.

NAT. ASHBY, For Peters's heirs & Terrell and Hawkins.

June 5, 1798.